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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,105	03/12/2004	Takeshi Kuroiwa	275865US6	8932
22850 7590 02/01/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER TRAN, MY CHAU T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2629	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/01/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/800,105

Applicant(s)

KUROIWA, TAKESHI

Examiner

MY-CHAU T. TRAN

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Application and Claims Status

1. Claims 1-12 are currently pending and are under consideration in this Office Action.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers, (i.e. Japanese Patent Application No(s). 2003-070730; Filed: March 14, 2003), submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1 and 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Moon (US Patent 6,275,376 B1).

For *claims 1 and 3*, Moon discloses a personal computer system (see e.g. Abstract; col. 1, lines 12-14; col. 4, lines 3-34; fig. 1). As illustrated by figure 1A, the personal computer system comprises a display screen (ref. #50)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), a base (ref.

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#20)(refers to instant claimed a planar unit) that includes a floppy disk access port (ref. #27)(refers to instant claimed a semiconductor memory insertion slot), a keyboard panel (ref. #26)(refers to instant claimed an operation unit), and a pointing device (ref. #28)(refers to instant claimed a controller)(see e.g. col. 5, lines 47-54). The tilt/swivel hinge mechanism or assembly (ref. #25 of fig. 1/ref. #80 of fig. 2)(refers to instant claimed a connecting portion having a rotating shaft) connects the display screen and base wherein the display screen rotates about two axes relative to the base (see e.g. col. 5, line 54 thru col. 6, line 52; col. 6, lines 65-67; fig. 1 and 2). As illustrated by figure 2, the keyboard panel is disposed on the tilt/swivel hinge mechanism or assembly (refers to instant claim 3).

For *claim 4*, Moon discloses that the personal computer system is use to display information/content to more than one person (see col. 4, lines 2-5) and the device include a floppy disk access port (see ref. #27 of fig. 1A), which imply that the display information/content can be retrieve from the floppy disk and managed by predetermined software on an information processing terminal.

Alternatively, the claimed invention further differs from the prior art teachings only by the recitation of:

For *claims 5-7*, Moon discloses that the personal computer system is use to display information/content to more than one person (see col. 4, lines 2-5) and the type of content claimed in claims 5-7 to be displayed by the instant claimed device, are interpreted as an inherent characteristic of Moon's device. The claimed invention appears to be the same or obvious variations of the reference teachings, absent a showing of unobvious differences. The office does not have the facilities and resources to provide the factual evidence needed in order to determine

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and/or compare the specific activities of the instant versus the reference Moon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the burden is upon the applicant to prove that the claimed composition is different from the one taught by prior art and to establish the patentable differences. See in re Best 562F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977) and Ex parte Gray 10 USPQ2d 1922(PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1989). As a result, the device of Moon would still anticipate the presently claimed device since it meets all the structural limitation of the claimed device of claims 1 and 3.

Therefore, the system of Moon does anticipate the instant claimed invention.

5. Claims 1 and 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Claims 1 and 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Ossia (US Patent 6,747,635 B2; *filing date of 12/14/2001*).

For **claims 1 and 3**, Ossia discloses a handheld computing device (see e.g. Abstract; col. 2, lines 29-34; figs. 1 and 2). The device comprises a base unit (ref. #11)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), a keyboard (refers to instant claimed an operation unit), a display section (ref. #16)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), programmable pushbuttons (ref. # 12)(refers to instant claimed a controller), and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(refers to instant claimed a semiconductor memory insertion slot)(see e.g. col. 5, lines 1-17; figs. 1 and 2). As illustrated by figures 6 and 7, the base unit and the display section are connected such that the move to different positions (see e.g. col. 5, line 61 thru col. 6, line 2)(refers to instant claimed a connecting portion having a rotating shaft). As illustrated by figures 1 and 2, the keyboard is disposed on the connecting portion (refers to instant claim 3).

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For *claim 4*, Ossia discloses that the device a handheld computing device that include a display screen (ref. #17) and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(see e.g. col. 2, lines 23-27; figs 1 and 2), which imply that the display information/content can be retrieve from the removable storage media and managed by predetermined software on an information processing terminal.

Alternatively, the claimed invention further differs from the prior art teachings only by the recitation of:

For *claims 5-7*, Ossia discloses that the device a handheld computing device that include a display screen (ref. #17) and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(see e.g. col. 2, lines 23-27; figs 1 and 2), and the type of content claimed in claims 5-7 to be displayed by the instant claimed device, are interpreted as an inherent characteristic of Ossia's device. The claimed invention appears to be the same or obvious variations of the reference teachings, absent a showing of unobvious differences. The office does not have the facilities and resources to provide the factual evidence needed in order to determine and/or compare the specific activities of the instant versus the reference Moon. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the burden is upon the applicant to prove that the claimed composition is different from the one taught by prior art and to establish the patentable differences. See in re Best 562F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977) and Ex parte Gray 10 USPQ2d 1922(PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1989). As a result, the device of Moon would still anticipate the presently claimed device since it meets all the structural limitation of the claimed device of claims 1 and 3.

Therefore, the device of Ossia do anticipate the instant claimed invention.

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6. Claims 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bergstedt (US Patent 6,750,886 B1; *filing date 01/22/2001*).

For *claims 8 and 9*, Bergstedt discloses a method for displaying information on a display area of a screen of an electronic device (see e.g. Abstract; col. 1, lines 14-16; col. 2, lines 3-7). The electronic device includes devices such as a laptop computer, PDA, or a mobile phone (see e.g. col. 2, lines 40-45). The method comprises the step of displaying an initial page of information, a user interacting with a user interface device such as a keyboard or a mouse which generates and transmit a signal (refers to instant claimed content selecting step), the signal is sent to a processor which execute a program that control how the information store in the main memory or a portable storage medium is displayed on the display area of a screen of an electronic device (refers to instant claimed extracting step, displaying step, and instant claim 9)(see e.g. col. 2, line 60 thru col. 3, line 19).

For *claims 10 and 11*, Bergstedt discloses that the type of information display includes electronic program guide or internet web pages (see col. 1, lines 37-46).

For *claim 12*, Bergstedt discloses that the informations are text informations (see e.g. fig. 3 (a) thru (e)).

Therefore, the method of Bergstedt does anticipate the instant claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moon (US Patent 6,275,376 B1) in view of Barrus et al. (US Patent 7,002,604 B1).

For *claims 1 and 3*, Moon discloses a personal computer system (see e.g. Abstract; col. 1, lines 12-14; col. 4, lines 3-34; fig. 1). As illustrated by figure 1A, the personal computer system comprises a display screen (ref. #50)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), a base (ref. #20)(refers to instant claimed a planar unit) that includes a floppy disk access port (ref. #27)(refers to instant claimed a semiconductor memory insertion slot), a keyboard panel (ref. #26)(refers to instant claimed an operation unit), and a pointing device (ref. #28)(refers to instant claimed a controller)(see e.g. col. 5, lines 47-54). The tilt/swivel hinge mechanism or assembly (ref. #25 of fig. 1/ref. #80 of fig. 2)(refers to instant claimed a connecting portion having a rotating shaft) connects the display screen and base wherein the display screen rotates about two axes relative to the base (see e.g. col. 5, line 54 thru col. 6, line 52; col. 6, lines 65-67; fig. 1 and 2). As illustrated by figure 2, the keyboard panel is disposed on the tilt/swivel hinge mechanism or assembly (refers to instant claim 3).

For *claim 4*, Moon discloses that the personal computer system is use to display information/content to more than one person (see col. 4, lines 2-5) and the device include a floppy disk access port (see ref. #27 of fig. 1A), which imply that the display information/content can be retrieve from the floppy disk and managed by predetermined software on an information processing terminal.

For *claims 5-7*, Moon discloses that the personal computer system is use to display information/content to more than one person (see col. 4, lines 2-5) and the type of content

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claimed in claims 5-7 to be displayed by the instant claimed device, are interpreted as an inherent characteristic of Moon's device.

The teachings of Moon differ from the presently claimed invention as follows:

For *claim 2*, Moon fails to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed.

However, Barrus et al. teach the limitations that are deficient in Moon

For *claim 2*, Barrus et al. discloses a method and system that provides rotation of an image on a display screen (see e.g. Abstract; col. 1, lines 61 thru col. 2, line 9; figs. 3-7). The system includes devices such as handheld devices or mobile electronic devices (see e.g. col. 2, lines 49-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed as taught by Barrus et al. in the device of Moon. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed in the device of Moon for the advantage of providing a device can rotate the image on the display screen without increase demand for the CPU and power resources in a machine that typically has limited resources (Barrus: col. 1, lines 58-60). Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have a reasonable expectation of success in the combination of Moon and Barrus et al. because Barrus et al. discloses that the invention can be practice with other type of computer system such as the personal computer system of Moon (Barrus: col. 2, lines 56-61).

Therefore, the combine teachings of Moon and Barrus et al. do render the device of the instant claims *prima facie* obvious.

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9. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ossia (US Patent 6,747,635 B2; *filing date of 12/14/2001*) in view of Barrus et al. (US Patent 7,002,604 B1).

For **claims 1 and 3**, Ossia discloses a handheld computing device (see e.g. Abstract; col. 2, lines 29-34; figs. 1 and 2). The device comprises a base unit (ref. #11)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), a keyboard (refers to instant claimed an operation unit), a display section (ref. #16)(refers to instant claimed a planar display unit), programmable pushbuttons (ref. #12)(refers to instant claimed a controller), and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(refers to instant claimed a semiconductor memory insertion slot)(see e.g. col. 5, lines 1-17; figs. 1 and 2). As illustrated by figures 6 and 7, the base unit and the display section are connected such that the move to different positions (see e.g. col. 5, line 61 thru col. 6, line 2)(refers to instant claimed a connecting portion having a rotating shaft). As illustrated by figures 1 and 2, the keyboard is disposed on the connecting portion (refers to instant claim 3).

For **claim 4**, Ossia discloses that the device a handheld computing device that include a display screen (ref. #17) and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(see e.g. col. 2, lines 23-27; figs 1 and 2), which imply that the display information/content can be retrieve from the removable storage media and managed by predetermined software on an information processing terminal.

For **claims 5-7**, Ossia discloses that the device a handheld computing device that include a display screen (ref. #17) and a removable storage media interface (ref. #28)(see e.g. col. 2, lines 23-27; figs 1 and 2), and the type of content claimed in claims 5-7 to be displayed by the instant claimed device, are interpreted as an inherent characteristic of Ossia's device.

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The teachings of Ossia differ from the presently claimed invention as follows:

For **claim 2**, Ossia fails to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed.

However, Barrus et al. teach the limitations that are deficient in Moon

For **claim 2**, Barrus et al. discloses a method and system that provides rotation of an image on a display screen (see e.g. Abstract; col. 1, lines 61 thru col. 2, line 9; figs. 3-7). The system includes devices such as handheld devices or mobile electronic devices (see e.g. col. 2, lines 49-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed as taught by Barrus et al. in the device of Ossia. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to disclose a controller that changes the direction of the content being displayed in the device of Ossia for the advantage of providing a device can rotate the image on the display screen without increase demand for the CPU and power resources in a machine that typically has limited resources (Barrus: col. 1, lines 58-60). Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have a reasonable expectation of success in the combination of Ossia and Barrus et al. because Barrus et al. discloses that the invention can be practice with other type of computer system such as the handheld computing device of Ossia (Barrus: col. 2, lines 56-61).

Therefore, the combine teachings of Ossia and Barrus et al. do render the device of the instant claims *prima facie* obvious.

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Conclusion

10. No claims allowed.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MY-CHAU T. TRAN whose telephone number is 571-272-0810. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday: 8:00-2:30; Tuesday-Thursday: 7:30-5:00; Friday: 8:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard A. Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

My-Chau T. Tran
January 26, 2007

 1/26/07
MY-CHAU T. TRAN
PATENT EXAMINER


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